1 JAN 1956
LEGISLATURE, MADRAS

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 29th September 1955.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI N. GOPALA MENON) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS,

Government Milk Factory, Teynampet

* 24 *Q.*—SRI A. SAMBASIVAM (on behalf of Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity of reconstituted milk produced and sold daily by the Government Milk Factory at Teynampet;

(*b*) the rate at which the reconstituted milk is sold;

(*c*) the reason for popularising the reconstituted milk by the Government;

(*d*) the findings of the Expert Committee that was appointed to go into the question of supplying the reconstitued milk, as to its nutritive value; and

(*e*) whether the Government Milk Factory at Teynampet is a source of profit or loss to the Government now?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) The Government Milk Factory is not producing reconstituted milk now. It is producing " Toned milk " from 1st July 1955. Its daily production ranges from 4,000 lbs. to 5,000 lbs. On an average, about 4,000 lbs. are being sold every day.

(*b*) The toned milk is sold at rupee one per Madras Measure equal to four pounds.

(*c*) " Toned milk " is being popularised on account of its wholesomeness, nutritive value and comparative cheapness. It was recommended by the Expert Committee, presided over by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar.

(*d*) The Expert Committee recommended among the other things, that the factory which was manufacturing reconstituted milk, should switch over to the production of " toned milk " as from the point of view of nutritive value, fat content, etc. It is equivalent to fresh cow's milk and to be preferred to reconstituted milk and that it could be supplied to hospitals, institutions, etc. The Committee's recommendation was based on the experiments carried out by the Biochemist of the Madras University.

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(*e*) The factory has been working at a profit till 1953–54. The final account of 1954–55 are not yet available with Government. It is too soon to say whether the manufacture of toned milk will result in profit or loss. Every attempt is being made to bring down cost of production and push up sales.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM: What is the difference between reconstituted milk and toned milk and may I know how they are produced?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, toned milk is obtained by toning buffaloes milk by addition of equal quantity of water and proper proportion of skimmed milk powder and is comparable to the quality of fresh cow's milk in total solids and fats. That is how toned milk is prepared.

As for reconstituted milk, it does not taste well and hospitals had been complaining about its taste. Further, it does not contain that nutritive value which is attributed to this toned milk which is compared with the nutritive value of cow's milk, and which is as good as cow's milk.

Ex-tramway workers

* 25 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received representations from and on behalf of the ex-tramway workers for the enforcement of the award of the Special Industrial Tribunal as modified by the Labour Appellate Tribunal as published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 7th September 1955 against the Receiver (Mr. P. G. Brooks) on behalf of the Debenture Trustees; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The matter is being examined.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI: அந்த மனு சர்க்காரிடத்தில் எப்போது தாக்கலானது? அது சம்பந்தமாக முடிவு செய்வதற்கு இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நாள் பிடிக்கும்?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: 28-8-1955-ல் கனம் எதிர்கக்ஷி உதவித்தலைவர் அவர்கள் ஒரு மெமொராண்டம் என்னிடம் கொடுத்தார்கள். 15-9-1955-ல் மறுபடியும் எலக்ட்ரிக் டிராம்வேய் வொர்கர்ஸ் அஸோஸியேஷனிலிருந்து அரியர்ஸ் வசூல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மனுக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் அந்தக் கம்பெனி இப்போது லிக்விடேஷனில் இருக்கிறது. லிக்விடேஷனுக்குப் போன பிறகு கம்பெனீஸ் ஆக்ட் தான் இதற்குப் பொருந்தும். அந்த கம்பெனீஸ் ஆக்ட்படி தொழிலாளருக்கு இருக்கின்ற பாக்கியை முதன்மையாக வசூலிக்கமுடியவில்லை என்று ஒரு அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. அது சரியல்ல என்பது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகவே இது பற்றிய சட்ட நிலை என்ன என்பதை பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதனால்தான் கொஞ்சம் காலதாமதம் ஆகிறது.